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The Suffragist

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Another Reason for Ratification

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1913)

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OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

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Notes of the Week

Referendum on Presidential Suffrage Bill In Maine

THE anti-suffrage forces in Maine have secured a petition of twelve thousand names, according to their claim, for a referendum upon the presidential suffrage bill passed by the Maine legislature last spring. The referendum vote cannot be taken under four months.

Business Women Organize

A NATIONAL Federation of Business and Professional Women has been formed at a convention of women in St. Louis. It claims a membership of 6,000,000 women and will work to promote the interests of women.

Emancipation Bill Defeated

THE Woman's Emancipation Bill providing for equal rights for women with men with regard to the franchise was recently defeated by a vote of 100 to 85 on the motion of Major Waldorf Astor formerly of the United States. The Government announced that they will introduce another bill to give women the same civil and judicial rights as men. They do not explain why they used their power to defeat the bill which was already before parliament.

On July fourth, when the bill was up for its third reading in the House of Commons, the Woman's Freedom League staged a demonstration in front of the House of Commons. Between twelve and five the members wearing the colours of the league and carrying flags walked up and down in Parliament Square while inside the bill was being discussed. The demonstration was meant simply to call attention to the special interest of women in the bill.

A College of Citizenship for Women

THE New Hampshire State College at Durham has opened a school for citizenship for women voters with one hundred students present at the first session. The entire facilities of the college, including the services of many members of the faculty have been placed at the disposal of the school. The school is conducted under the auspices of various women's organizations of the state.

Minimum Wage for Women

THE idea of establishing a minimum wage for women and children seems to be spreading. Boards in various states are setting scales of wages. The invariable rule is that any wage which may be set for women is lower than any which may be made for men. Such a minimum has recently been established in Wisconsin amounting to 22 cents an hour for trained women and minors over seventeen. This rate of wages comes to less than eleven dollars a week for a forty-eight hour week. The minimum just set in the District of Columbia for women working in mercantile trades is $16.50.

At the hearing before the District board the fact was brought out that almost as many women as men who work have dependents to support and that they should not be paid less than men on the assumption that they have only themselves to provide for.

Suffrage Delayed in France

THE electoral committee of the French Senate has reported unfavorably the House of Deputies bill giving women the right to vote in communal departmental assemblies.

No Bonuses for Women

THE women members of the American Expeditionary Force, numbering about three hundred are dissatisfied that they are not to receive the bonus of $60.00 and transportation reduction which soldiers and nurses receive. These women feel that they took the same risks as soldiers and nurses and should be entitled to the same rewards. They are planning to make a fight for the additional pay.

Munition Work Not Injurious to Women

DR. Rhoda H. B. Adamson in an article recently published in a London periodical, undertakes to prove that the work done by women during the war in the engineering trades has not injured their health. Her conclusions are drawn after a year and a half spent as medical supervisor of several thousand women working in munition factories. The applicants for work were given a thorough physical examination and assigned to work commensurable with their strength. Other examinations were made from time to time, which showed no bad results from the work the women were doing.

Why Not Indian Women?

BEGARDING the Indian Reform Bill, one of the British women's papers prints on its front page:

"The Bill will create
"10,000,000 Indian Voters — These are to be — Men 10,000,000 / Women 0!

"Will the 6,000,00 women voters in these islands allow such a Bill to pass as it stands? No."

The English women will demand votes for Indian women on the same terms as men. Moreover, forty-five branches of the Women's Indian Association have made vigorous protests against the passage of the bill in its present form. It is pointed out that the number of women who would be given the franchise if the bill should be changed to include them would not exceed 1,00,000. Should the bill include men and women it would still be granting a very restricted franchise for there are more than 300,000,000 souls in India.

Women Workers in Japan

ACCORDING to the official report published in the "Japan Yearbook" many more women than men work in factories. The figures for 19,299 factories are: male labour, 42 percent, female labour 58 percent. Of the total number of child labourers under fifteen years of age 18 percent only are boys and 82 percent girls. More than one-half of all the female workers in the country are under twenty years old. Four-fifths of these women work at the textile trades—spinning, weaving and dyeing. As the factories all work night shifts the girls have to alternate night and day work. The conditions in the factories and the living conditions of the workers are so intolerable that four-fifths of the girls leave at the end of their year's employment, many of them completely broken in health. There is always sufficient supply of new workers to take the place of the old so that the employers have not been forced to improve the conditions in their factories.

Suffrage in Holland

THE first Chamber of the Dutch Parliament has adopted, by a vote of 34 to 5, the suffrage bill passed by the second Chamber. Women will vote on the same terms as men; but full political equality can only be gained by a new revision of the State Constitution, writes Martina G. Kramers. The present constitution assures to man his electoral rights but makes those of women dependent on the existing electoral law. In 1922 the Constitution will have established political equality for both sexes. The Dutch Civil Code (the Code Napoléon) is most unfair in its treatment of women so that Dutch Suffrage Societies have planned to continue their organizations until this also has been revised.

For State Suffrage in Illinois

AS an impetus to the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment in other sections of the country, the women of Illinois will work for the inclusion of full suffrage in the new state constitution which will be considered at the constitutional convention in January, 1920. It is partly due to the efforts of the women for the past year or more that the constitution is going to be made over. To some people it always seems better to attain an end by indirect methods rather than by direct ones. While some women are working for ratification in every possible state, some are working for other measures which will have an indirect influence upon the ratification.

The Alabama Campaign

FOLLOWING a whirlwind campaign which aroused widespread feeling throughout the state and which caused an avalanche of newspaper publicity to descend upon this editorial office, the Alabama Senate on Thursday, July 17, voted not to ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment enfranchising women. Only a matter of three votes stood between success and defeat in that body, but these three votes were lacking, showing a change of front on the part of some of the legislators since the poll was made—and defeat was the outcome. The Senate vote referred to was 19 to 13 against endorsement of the proposed amendment.

Up until the last moment the issue was in doubt, because of the strong appeal that had been made by Democratic national leaders on behalf of the amendment. It was thought that the words of President Wilson and of other men prominent in the Party might have some effect upon those members of the Alabama legislature who persisted in their opposition to woman suffrage and in their determination to defeat ratification in their state. So close was the outcome regarded and so important an issue did it create in state affairs that for the days immediately preceding the Senate action the question of ratification occupied a place of almost exclusive attention at the state Capitol. Many of the prominent Alabama newspapers in commenting upon the pre-ratification situation did not hesitate to say that the problem presented by the stubborn opposition fight placed the state and the Democratic Party as a whole in a grave position, politically speaking. Those who had the Party welfare at heart hoped that words from the President in behalf of that welfare would make some appeal to the party loyalty of legislative opponents and would save Alabama from being the first Democratic state to turn down a measure for which the Republicans are already claiming political credit.

President Wilson's action in the matter took the form of the following telegrams to the Governor of Alabama and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"July 12, 1919.

"The White House,
"Washington, D. C.

"Hon. Thomas E. Kilby, Governor,
"Montgomery, Ala.

"I hope you will pardon me if I express my very earnest hope that the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States may be ratified by the great state of Alabama.

"It would constitute a very happy augury for the future and add greatly to the strength of a movement which, in my judgment, is based upon the highest consideration, both of justice and expedience.

"Woodrow Wilson."

"The White House,
"Washington, D. C.

"Hon H. P. Merritt,
"Speaker of House of Representatives,
"Montgomery, Ala.

"I hope that you will not think that I am taking an unwarranted liberty in saying that I earnestly hope as do all friends of the great liberal movement which it represents, that the legislature of Alabama will ratify the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States. It would give added hope and courage to the friends of justice and enlightened policy everywhere and would constitute the best possible augury for the future liberal policy of every sort.

"Woodrow Wilson."

Another telegram, carrying the weight of Party prestige as coming from the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was received by Mr. Nathan M. Miller, President of the Alabama Senate, from Homer S. Cummings. This telegram also follows:

"July 10, 1919.

"Mr. Nathan M. Miller, President,
Alabama Senate.

"Permit me to express the hope that every possible effort will be made to secure the prompt ratification of the suffrage amendment.

"Quite apart from any questions of essential justice, it is highly desirable from a party standpoint that our friends should be in harmony with the attitude of the national party on this subject and that we should present everywhere a united front.

"I hope no attempt will be made to avoid the issue by referendum or otherwise.

"Homer S. Cummings,
"Chairman, National Democratic Executive Committee."

FOR the past week Miss Sue Whte, of Jackson, Tenn., and Miss Betty Gram, both organizers for the National Woman's Party, have been active in the Alabama campaign. They have been working with the local ratification committee in behalf of favorable action by the legislature, but the interests desiring the defeat of the resolution were too strong to be swayed either by arguments of justice or by party considerations. Miss White and Miss Gram held street meetings and succeeded in arousing much enthusiasm in behalf of ratification. Their interview with the Governor brought nothing but assurance of a "hands-off" policy and a non-committal attitude.

On Wednesday, July 16, the day before that set for legislative action on the suffrage resolution, a joint meeting of the Senate and House was held at which women of the state were permitted to state their case for ratification. Mrs. John D. McNeel, chairman of the Alabama Ratification Committee, and other members of the State Suffrage Association were among the speakers. But the alignments on the question had already been made before this "privilege" was granted, so that it was a questionable concession on the part of the opposition forces. Members of the Senate received a multigraphed copy of the following government-paid message from Josephus Daniels to Mrs. McNeel:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT

"July 12, 1919.

"Mrs. John D. McNeel, Chairman,
Ratification Committee,
Montgomery, Ala.

"The day for debate as to the capacity of women to wisely exercise the right of suffrage has passed. At least we Democrats cannot deny that she knew what she was about when it was largely due to the vote of the women in the western states that made the re-election of President Wilson. That was a party victory, but it was more than that; it gave to the world in President Wilson, the greatest living statesman, the power to exercise wise leadership in aiding the free nations of the world to agree upon a covenant of peace. Without his vision and his faith can we dare believe this blessing to the world would have been achieved?

"The argument for woman suffrage is alike to the people of Alabama and Massachusetts. It makes no difference in state laws of the voting qualifications that do not already exist. Each section has its problems which it must solve. With suffrage extended to women the same requirements now affecting male voters will apply to female voters. The South has nothing to fear from the amendment, but it would be a loss to southern chivalry and southern prestige if our section of the country halted this great reform.

I earnestly hope that the people of Alabama will take the lead of southern states east of the Mississippi and follow the wise leadership of Texas and Missouri and other progressive commonwealths. There is no doubt of its ratification. Let Alabama lead and not follow. It has blasted the way in other days in noble achievement, and is known far and near for its chivalry. Its ratification would be hailed with satisfaction by the whole country and would gladden the heart of the President as he returns with the covenant of nations.

"Josephus Daniels,"
"Secretary of the Navy."

A GALLANT, if losing fight has been made so far for ratification in Alabama. One of the most interesting facts brought out by thsi fight was the fact that public sentiment, press, and many eminent men in the state came out unexpectedly strong in favor of the resolution to ratify, and that the action of the few who engineered the measure to defeat in the legislature was not representative.

Expression of this existing sentiment was given in many quarters, impossible to quote at length here. The Temporary President of the Senate himself heartily favored the acceptance of the suffrage amendment by the Alabama legislature. Relating to this, he says:

"That the suffrage amendment will be ratified is a foregone conclusion to every thinking man. The women will naturally feel grateful to their emancipators and will vote for the candidate of that party which was most active in granting them their political freedom.

"Shall we follow the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, the liberator of millions, the greatest living statesman, or be misled by demagogues or blinded by prejudice or ignorance to the extent that we cannot see and recognize the truth?"

Another evidence of "sentiment in high places" came in a letter to Mrs. McNeel from the Judge of the Supreme Court of the state This letter follows:

"Supreme Court of Alabama,
"Montgomery, July 12, 1919.

"Mrs. John D. McNeel, Chairman,
"Alabama Woman's Suffrage Association,
"Birmingham, Alabama.

"My Dear Madam:

"In my opinion, the adoption of the so-called Anthony amendment will not operate to give all women the right to vote regardless of existing constitutional barriers or pre-requisites, or the right of the legislature to regulate the same in the future so long as it does not place greater burdens on the women than upon the men. In other words, the amendment will simply have the effect of striking out the word 'male' as now used in the constitution of 1901, thus letting in all citizens, regardless of sex, who meet the other requirements of our constitution, and it will in all respects automatically apply to women as well as men.

"The result is, that with the adoption of the Federal Amendment we have the same qualifying safeguards now existing in the exclusion of undesirable negro women that we have heretofore exercised as to the exclusion of negro men; and if we have been protected in the past by our constitution against ignorant and vicious negro men, it furnishes the same shield against the same kind of negro women. The Federal Government can no more force negro women upon us than it can negro men. If it should enact a 'force bill'—but which I think it will never do—it would apply to the negro men as well as the negro women.

"I have read the clipping from the Greene County Democrat, signed 'C,' and the views there expressed with reference to the effect the amendment will have upon our state franchise law are thoroughly in accord with my own, and are from a much higher authority, as the communication has the ear-mark of Judge Thomas W. Coleman, whom I regard as the leading authority in the South on the suffrage question.

"Respectfully,
"John C. Anderson."

In spite of the adverse action of the Senate there is still hope in Alabama. The House deferred action upon the ratification resolution and on the 17th passed a motion providing for five days notice before the resolution can be brought up for consideration. This is regarded as an assurance that the forces in the House which were endeavoring to rush the measure through to early defeat have been checked, and as a hopeful indication that when the resolution does come up, after more mature reflection, there will be better chance of its success.

It is thought, also, by those in a position to understand the inside working of the situation, that in the event of a successful issue in the House the Senate will almost without doubt be willing to reconsider the question, and to reconsider it in a more favorable light. It is with this hope that suffragists are still working tirelessly in Alabama.

"Anti-Suffragists Would Make State Ridiculous"

Robert Tyler, in Montgomery, Ala., Journal, July 2, 1919.

OPPONENTS of the ratification of the suffrage amendment by the Alabama legislature should be warned that they give the appearance of a lack of patriotism; that they are fostering a very unpleasing notoriety upon the state. In fact, to the unbiased observer, they seem bent upon making the state appear ridiculous, not only in the eyes of America but of the world.

Against the right of women to exercise the privilege accorded all taxpayers to have a voice in city, state and national affairs there can be no argument. The methods adopted by the anti-suffragists are full of sophistry. Worse than this, they are calculated to arouse sectional feeling, a thing to be most earnestly deprecrated when we consider the splendid work toward national unification which has been achieved during recent years. For Alabamians to wield the hatchet and wave the bloody shirt like post bellum republicans, is, indeed most unfortunate to say the least, most deserving of severe censure. Surely, the inflammatory literature issued by the anti-suffragists is caluculated to do much mischief, to wound the friendly relations now existing between the North and South. What has the opinion of Anna Shaw or Susan Anthony on the slavery question, a question now as dead as Hector after having been as well bedraggled, to do with the very much alive question of the rights of women? If these earnest partisans of state rights will stop to think a moment they will see that by thus wronging their state they cannot hope to establish its rights, and perhaps, they would then decide to consign those pernicious pamphlets and folders to the flames.

And do the anti-suffragists think they are morally justified in playing upon the minds of the ignorant and prejudiced by the continuous assertion that the enfranchisement of the negro women of Alabama would prove a menace to the state, when not only the number of white women to receive the vote will about equal the combined negro vote of the state, male and female, but they know besides, that the same control now constitutionally exercised over the negro male vote can without the least difficulty be extended to the negro female vote?

In conclusion be it said that it would be far easier to dam back the falls of Niagara or harness the planet Jupiter than to prevent woman suffrage not only in America, but throughout the world. Let us welcome it, if for nothing else just as an experiment, to observe whether women cannot make a success where men have failed so lamentably. For if, after thousands of years of rule, after nearly two thousand years of sovereignty during a so-called Christian era, the political and economic activities of men have resulted in the late extraordinary "unpleasantness" and the world-wide profiteering and suffering which threaten to decimate mankind, it is high time to give our "better halves" an inning.

May the Alabama legislature see it that way.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by legislatures of three-fourths of the several states:

"ARTICLE.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

By Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.
1919, Unanimously favorably.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
1918, Favorable majority.
1919, Favorable majority.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

October 1, 1918, yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the two-thirds vote.

February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two-thirds vote.

June 4, 1919, yeas 56, nays 25, passing by 2 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by one vote over necessary two-thirds majority.

May 21, 1919. Yeas 304, nays 89, passing by 42 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.

RATIFICATION BY STATES

1 Wisconsin, June 10, 1919
House Vote 54 to 2
Senate Vote 24 to 1

2 Michigan, June 10, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous

3 Kansas, June 16, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous

4 Ohio, June 16, 1919
House Vote 73 to 6
Senate Vote 27 to 3

5 New York, June 6, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous

6 Illinois, June 17, 1919
House vote 133 to 4
Senate Vote unanimous

7 Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919
House Vote 153 to 44
Senate Vote 32 to 6

8 Massachusetts, June 25, 1919
House Vote 185 to 47
Senate Vote 34 to 5

9 Texas, June 28, 1919
House Vote 96 to 21
Senate Vote Unanimous

10 Iowa, July 2, 1919
House Vote 95 to 5
Senate Vote Unanimous

11 Missouri, July 3, 1919
House Vote 125 to 4
Senate Vote 28 to 3

The Suffragist

JULY 26, 1919 VOL. VII. No. 29

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Ratification and the Fall Elections

THERE are reasons and reasons why ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment should reach completion without delay—reasons even aside from the simple justice of the matter. And there have been excuses and excuses advanced why ratification should not be hastened, all of which are but cloaks for indolence or for political adverse interests, and which have no worth whatever when weighed against the civil independence of half a nation's population. All these opposition arguments seem to resolve themselves finally into this—"American women have been waiting a hundred and fifty years and more to gain that independence which was fought for in the Revolution,—why shouldn't they wait another year or so, now that they know they are going to get it anyway?" The logic of which statement, doubtful enough even in principle, can scarcely be expected to appeal to women in the present practical situation in which they find themselves.

Politicians say—"There is no hurry at all. Ratification is sure to come in time for women to vote in the 1920 Presidential elections." It is not enough that women should vote in the 1920 Presidential elections. In the Fall of this present year, 1919, there are many state and municipal elections which are just as important in their local significance as the Presidential election in its national significance. And in these elections, which come so close to their own homes and their own family welfare and their own personal interests, women should have a voice.

In seven states legislatures, governors, and either complete or partial slates of state and county officers will be chosen this Fall. These states are Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts. Election for governor in these states occurs only once in every four years for Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia; once every third year for New Jersey; biennially for Ohio, and annually for Massachusetts. The Pennsylvania governor is not elected this year; those state officers which are to be elected have terms of two years. Legislators are elected in Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania for terms of four years and two years respectively for the two houses; in New Jersey for terms of three years and one year respectively; in Maryland and Ohio for two years, and in Massachusetts for one.

Municipal elections occur, also, in many of the chief cities of a number of states—among these cities being Boston and Philadelphia, whose contests for mayor are of the greatest importance; Providence and other Rhode Island cities; New Haven, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina; Memphis, Tennessee; Portland, Maine; Manchester, New Hampshire; and Cheyenne and Casper, Wyoming.

If women are to have a voice in these elections, the results of which are to extend for so long a period of time after their enfranchisement, it means that they must be fully and nationally enfranchised by September 1919, as in nearly every one of these states registration for the Fall elections must be complete by that month.

This is the practical situation which confronts women now. They see ratification ultimately assured, it is true, and yet they see that unless many of the states which are certain to approve will call special sessions to ratify at once, this assured ratification will come just too late to allow them to say who shall govern them for the next two or three or four years, and who shall be their representatives in the next legislature. This, then, is one of the urgent reasons for the demand—"Ratification before Fall!" This is why women are petitioning and will continue to petition for enough special sessions to complete the number of states needed to make the Constitutional Amendment a law.

How the Work for Ratification Progresses Elsewhere

THE efforts to have a special session of the Legislature of Rhode Island called for the purpose of ratifying the suffrage resolution are still in progress.

Governor Beeckman, declaring his mind open to conviction, waited to see what the Republican leaders of the state were going to say. Colonel Samuel P. Colt and Henry F. Lippett, the two United States Senators from Rhode Island, have come out for the special session.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee last Saturday adopted a resolution favoring a general session for the purpose of voting on the amendment and promising if it convened, to waive all other bills which might otherwise come up for consideration.

Upon the action of the Democrats, the Rhode Island Equal suffrage Association passed a resolution thanking the Rhode Island Democracy for taking the initiative favorable to the women on this question, which resolution caused consternation in the Republican camp.

Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker, political chairman of the Woman's Party, and Miss Margaret Whittemore, national organizer, have the Rhode Island campaign in charge and formed a party of prominent Rhode Island women of various organizations who went to the capital July 14 to see the governor about the extra session. Those in the party besides Mrs. Baker and Miss Whittemore, were Miss Mabel E. Ogleman, Miss L. Andrews, Mrs. Mary A. Meade, Mrs. Delia A. Johnson, Miss I. Cass, Mrs. Philena A. Auty, Mrs. W. H. Higgins, Mrs. F. Ford, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliot, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Mrs. J. G. Wentz, Miss Kathryn McGovern, President of the Telephone Girls Union, Mrs. D. N. Pollock, Mrs. Annie N. Autram, Mrs. N. VanBeuran (Newport), Mrs. Harry Nuigher, Mrs. James W. Algeo, Miss Elizabeth Doyle, Mrs. John W. North, Miss Sturtevant, (Newport), Mrs. May V. Reid, Mrs. Enid Pierce and Mrs. Esther Diachetive.

Newspaper reporters and photographers accompanied the delegation but were refused admittance. Mrs. Baker was spokesman and told the Governor that there was a substantial majority in favor of ratification of the state and that "if the governors would but call their legislatures in session American women would be enfranchised in time to take part in the election of governors and state legislators in many states this fall." She said that this would give time "before the nationally and internationally important campaign of 1920" for the study of issues."

Mrs. Baker and Miss Whittemore have also had conferences with the leaders of both parties and with the suffrage and women's political organizations of the state.

RATIFICATION work proceeds in Georgia with determined and vigorous enthusiasm. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, who so successfully led the fight for ratification in Pennsylvania is in charge of the ratification committee, and her work, with the able assistance of Miss Mable Vernon, National Secretary of the Woman's Party, is looked on with great interest.

In Georgia there is the encouragement due to the favorable attitude of Governor Dorsey, though just how much actual weight this may have on the action of the legislature can not be predicted. He has promised to interview some of the strongest opponents in the Senate in the effort to persuade them to abandon their useless fight against a measure which, though they may be able to defeat it at this time, is bound to triumph in the end, even without Georgia's sanction. The Attorney General of the State is also working strongly in favor of ratification, endeavoring to stave off imminent defeat by postponement of action on the resolution against ratification which was favorably reported out of committee on Wednesday, July 16. The President of the Senate, Senator Olive, is also exerting his influence in behalf of the measure.

Attorney-General Mitchell Palmer has sent Mrs. Lewis the following telegram relative to action taken by himself in the matter:

"Washington, D. C. 1919, July 15, A. M. 11

"Mrs. Lawrence Lewis,

"Atlanta, Georgia.

"Have urged Governor to strong action; it would be very unfortunate for great Democratic state like Georgia to get on wrong side of the column in the march toward inevitable ratification of the amendment.

"A. Mitchell Palmer."

ON Wednesday, July 16, after the Amendment Committee had reported out a substitute for the ratification resolution, the new resolution having the word 'NOT' inserted before the word "ratify," the question once more came up for hot debate in the Senate. Senator Elders again spoke ringingly in favor of immediate ratification, to an audience of packed galleries. His speech was interrupted by the arrival of a telegram from President Wilson to the Governor, which was read to the Senate.

The telegram from President Wilson to Governor Dorsey follows:

"Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

"I am profoundly interested in the pasage of the suffrage amendment to the constitution, and will very much value your advice as to the present status of the matter in Georgia Legislature. I would like very much to be of help, for I believe it absolutely essential to the political future of the country that the amendment be passed. It is absolutely essential to the future of the Democratic Party that it take a leading part in this great reform.

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson."

The work of ratification was perhaps somewhat hampered in Georgia by a scattering of forces and energies, a Presidential Suffrage Bill having been, for some obscure reason, introduced into this session of the legislature, at a time when women all over the United States are on the eve of being admitted to universal suffrage and when the undivided attention of every state legislature is needed upon the question of ratification, in order to effect that consumation most speedily. Ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, has, however, from the first been the paramount issue in Georgia.

In the meantime the work for ratification, and the debate in the Senate upon ratification, goes on, and the friends of the measure who are not in the arena can only "hold on hard" and keep hoping.

At the close of a long newspaper report of the coming of Mrs. Lewis to Atlanta to aid ratification, the "Atlanta Constitution" has this expressive little paragraph:

"When you know Mrs. Lewis and realize that she and her peers have been forbidden the ballot, and then go to the polls and see some of those who have been given the ballot —Well! She and fifteen million more women will vote in 1920!"

COLORADO is waging a more and more intensive campaign in order to assure the calling of the special session for ratification before September. Miss Ella Riegel, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., organizer for the National Woman's Party, is now in Colorado to aid in this work.

Mrs. Berthe Fowler, Colorado Chairman of the Woman's Party, sent the following telegram to the Governor to make clear the demands of the suffragists:

"Gov. Oliver H. Shoup, Denver, Colo.

"We urge immediate call special session for July to ratify suffrage amendment. Ratification must be complete before September to enable women in many states to register for autumn elections. Prompt ratification by suffrage states essential. Responsibility for nation-wide delay must rest with Colorado Republican administration.

"Berthe W. Fowler,

"State Chairman National Woman's Party."

Dr. Caroline Spencer, State Secretary of the Party, has conferred with Mr. Holland, State Republican Chairman, concerning the reasons for immediate necessity, and Mr. Holland was much impressed therewith. It is hoped that the Republican Committee will bring pressure to bear in the matter, and that together with the advice and urging from prominent men in the state, among them Mr. C. C. Hamlin, referred to in the last issue of The Suffragist—Governor Shoup may be induced to call an early session.

Ratifying in Maryland

By Julia Emory, National Organizer

GOOD-BYE, good luck, and don't come back until Maryland ratifies!"

This from the group of National Headquarters when I waved farewell and started over the hills and faraway toward a special session in Maryland. Over the hills to Baltimore, and then early the next morning, very, very early, the big bay boat splashed down the Chesapeake to Cambridge where Governor Harrington was spending the week-end.

"It's good of you to come," the Governor greeted me. "Not good of me, but necessary, Governor, to let you know how much women need a special session in Maryland, now. Not just the 15,000 Maryland women of our organization who have asked me to come to you, but all the women in the United States."

"Ah!" said he, "You ladies are too impatient. We will have a **regular** session in January, why can't you wait till then?"

"Because," I answered, "There is no need of prolonging the struggle. We have the necessary thirty-six states in view. We want the special session so that we can vote for the next Governor of Maryland at the election this November, and for members of our legislature at the same election."

"But the question of expense," he suggested.

"That is easily eliminated," I said. "Take Kansas, for example, where the legislators waived all pay and mileage in order to push forward ratification. Surely our Maryland men will do the same. And, anyhow, two days at the outside would see the thing through. Think of the taxes women have paid for so many years. Think of the war for Democracy. Think of the part women gave in human sacrifice, service and money, and then tell me if anybody would say that a special session called for the purpose of giving them a voice in their government would take too much out of the state treasury."

"That's true," said the Governor, "but special sessions are unpopular, and suppose the resolution should fail ----------"

"Oh!" I said with a beaming smile of relief, "If what you want is a convincing poll, I'll give you that," thinking of the poll which, though still not yet completed, already showed a majority pledged in both Houses.

"Next Tuesday," said he.

"Now," said I. It was then Friday. But the Governor said Tuesday, and told me that in the meantime he was going to "feel around" for sentiment. And so did I.

First I went to a state senator. "Why the **special** session?" he wanted to know. And when he found the thirty-six states were in view, he sat up. "The thing is upon us," he said. We went over the situation from the political point of view from beginning to end. He was a Democrat. "And," said he in a low voice, "If I had to bet on the fall elections, I'd —— well, all I have to say is, if the Democrats want to get any credit, it'll have to be by special session."

"Will you say that to the Governor?" I asked.

"I will, tonight," he said, "and as for the question of expense, I for one, will waive my pay." Just then the train whistled. "You can't make it," said the senator, "We are some distance from the station."

"I must," I said, "I have to see another man."

The senator laughed and called to a man in an automobile and away I whisked and the conductor helped me to hop on the train as it moved off.

The man at the other end was in Chicago. And the next train was due in six hours. Then on to a little town where I sat on a pile of baggage and waited until the Republican delegate arrived. "I hope," he said, "That the Republicans will take the initiative and ask for a special session. Yes, you bet, I'll waive my pay."

Then a Democrat, who said he would fight a special session to a finish. "Knowing what it will mean to your party if you do?" I asked. We went into it from the political viewpoint. Then he saw the end in sight. We carefully went over the thirty-six states. He rubbed his head and looked at the opposite wall(or it may have been the state of Maryland he was gazing at so intently). "You know," he said finally, "I am an anti-suffragist at heart, but at the same time I am no fool. The thing is here, and the point is, what is the best thing to do about it. I will not urge a special session, but I will not fight it."

Then on Tuesday, Mrs. Donald Hooker, our Maryland Chairman, went over the poll with the Governor. Man by man, they considered the delegates and senators. Yes, this one was sure, that one was practically sure but wasn't pledged and so we wouldn't count him yet, another was hopeful, another was hopeless, and the then uncompleted poll stood 59 to 38 in the House and 13 to 11 in the Senate. We looked expectantly at the Governor. "I need more time to consider," was what he said.

"In the meantime," said Mrs. Hooker to me as we went out, "we will complete the poll as fast as possible. A big majority will surely convince him that it must go through."

So off to Southern Maryland and the counties around Washington. One legislator I found in Washington in a big, cool office, dressed in a palm beach suit and on the point of departing for a vacation. I looked at him and thought of canoes and bathing suits which had been shoved aside for me till after the special session. "I hope you will have a good time," I told him, "Mine will come after you have voted 'yes.'" He smiled happily and his reply made me smile happily too.

One man was in his wheat field. 'Way into the country we went by automobile where no trains ran and no electric cars penetrated. We reached the town and inquired at the hardware store for our legislator. "Mr. F——? Oh, he don't **live** here, he just has his mail sent here, he lives 'bout fo'teen mile round yonder," "Fo'teen mile round yonder," we finally found his home. "Well, you see it's this way," explained his wife, "He might've been home, but Mr. So and So is thrashing wheat and my husband went over to help him get it in before the storm." We noticed clouds in the sky. We went on to the So and So's farm. At the farm-house, we all alighted. My companions immediately made for the chicken yard where they made friends with Mrs. So and So and helped her feed the chickens. Afterward, they told us of the strong suffrage speech the farmer's wife had made to them, who being the mother of eight children—six girls and two boys—had come to the conclusion that nobody needed suffrage more than the farmer's wife. Two of the little girls took me out to the field, up a dusty white road we walked, climbed rail fences, and——Oh! how good! picked a few blackberries—and came at last to the threshing field. "No," said my man, "I can't see that suffrage is right and I can't therefore vote for it." "Did you think the war was right?" I asked. "Oh! of course." "And

Continued on Page 11

A Letter to the Governor of Maryland

July 10, 1919.

Hon. Emerson C. Harrington, Governor,
Annapolis, Md.

Dear Governor Harrington: I have been told that the majority of the General Assembly of Maryland is pledged to ratify the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution and that the only action, therefore, necessary to put Maryland in line is to have a special session of the Assembly called for the purpose of considering the matter. Of course, it is quite outside of my jurisdiction to advise anything with respect to the State of Maryland, but I am sure you will understand my disinterested purpose in urging you to call a special session of the Legislature, in order that the amendment may be considered. Pennsylvania has already ratified the amendment and I am sure it will be a service to our party if a Democratic state like Maryland would promptly follow suit.

With very kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. Mitchell Palmer.

Meeting of the Committee of Two Hundred

ON Friday, July 11, the Headquarters Maintenance Committee, known as the Committee of Two Hundred, of which Mrs. William Kent is chairman, met to consider the report of money raised for the upkeep of the National Headquarters during the past year. The Committee is composed of two hundred women who represent fifteen different states of the Union, aside from the District of Columbia, and many of the women who have raised large sums for the maintenance of the National Headquarters at Washington have never seen the Party's home at the National Capital. The Committee is held together under Mrs. Kent's direction, by meeting of the District members and by correspondence with those in the states.

Mrs. William Kent, Chairman of the Headquar ters Maintenance Committee, With Her Family

The Friday meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Kent and resolved itself into a post-business garden party, at which the hostess most charmingly entertained her guests and fellow workers.

No new plans were made for the ensuing year, beyond the fact that the Headquarters must be maintained until after ratification is completed.

MRS. Kent has from the beginning carried the full responsibility of maintaining a national headquarters at Washington, has directed her committee of aides most wisely, and has given most generously herself. From the time, away back in 1913, when headquarters was only a little basement room on F street, until the present moment, when headquarters is a four-storied, bustling hive of offices and workers on Lafayette Square—one of the show places of the city—Mrs. Kent's inexhaustible energy has provided the entire means of support. So, from this point of view, headquarters may be regarded as self-supporting—through Mrs. Kent; not a penny of maintenance comes from the National Treasury.

Mrs. Kent was formerly Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association, a hard worker, and a firm believer in the Federal method of winning woman suffrage—a method which, up unto that time, had received only sporadic attention after the efforts of Susan B. Anthony had ceased. And when the formation, out of the old committee, of the new organization called the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and later the National Woman's Party, came about—an organization pledged to this one means and placing all its hopes therein—Mrs. Kent aided in that formation and directed all her enthusiasm into this new channel.

Mrs. Kent was the first person to start a fund for maintaining a headquarters in 1913, with the pledge of five dollars a month. The little basement room at 1420 F street, which has since seen so much ceaseless activity, where the whole policy of the party was formulated and directed, where The Suffragist was first started, and its early issues wrapped and addressed by hand—this little room was taken as the first headquarters, and was supported by the fund raised and contributed to by Mrs. Kent. Later, when the organization had grown so amazingly and the activities of its constantly increasing departments demanded expansion, lovely old Cameron House on Madison Place was leased for the home of the purple, white and gold.

The Maintenance Committee, of which Mrs. Kent had assumed leadership, was originally a committee of one hundred women. Later, as the burden grew heavier with the continued growth of the organization and the demands of rapidly extending functions, it was made a committee of two hundred, as it is today. The big yellow house at 14 Jackson Place, across the green old square from Cameron House—with its assembly room and its busy offices, its editorial rooms and executive offices and press department, its public dining room, and its bedrooms for the Washington staff and for visiting members of the Party—this newest and most commodious Headquarters has been the care of Mrs. Kent's committee for the past year and a half. It has been no light burden, and to the women who have carried it so well credit is most amply due.

THE names of all these women who have helped are too numerous to mention in the short space at our disposal, yet a scattering of them, from widely distant states, might be given, not in the hope of doing justice to the membership of the whole committee, but merely from the point of view of interest in the states represented:

We might name as some of the contributors, Miss Eleanor Lawler, of California; Mrs. George H. Day, of Connecticut; Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.; Rev. Olympia Brown Wis.; Mrs. William H. Blauvelt, New York; Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Pennsylvania; Miss Eliza Tonks, D. C.; Mrs. Rosella S. Bayhi, Louisiana; Mrs. E. Dana Durand, Minnesota; Mrs. Robert Adamson, New York; Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Sara Week Gribi, California; Miss Aline Solomons, D. C.; Mrs. William K. DuPont, Delaware; Miss L. J. C. Daniels, Vermont; Miss Ada L. James, Wisconsin; Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Virginia; Miss Ella Riegel, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Eva Cleveland Webb, California; Mrs. Jane Bliss Potter, Minnesota; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., New York; Miss Gertrude Crocker, Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, Mrs. Arthur Ramsey, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, and Mrs. Arthur Ramsey, of the District of Columbia.

Comments of the Press

Colorado Must Lead West

FOR the first time in twenty-six years the women of Colorado are making a request that their patriotism, loyalty, service, fidelity to the commonwealth and willingness to assist in every emergency affecting the welfare of the state be rewarded.

And the reward they ask is simply this: That the governor of the state, through the powers vested in him by the constitution, call the Twenty-second general assembly into extra session for the purpose of ratifying the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the federal constitution.

They ask immediate action, not alone as a testimonial of their past services, but as an act of justice and for the effect such action would have in heartening states where the sentiment for and against suffrage is divided.

The women of Colorado ask that the governor call the legislature to take immediate action on the federal suffrage amendment to the end that notice may be given to the world that Colorado thinks so well of her women voters that she believes in extending the right of suffrage to the women of the nation.

Committees of women representing scores of influential organizations and all political faiths have urged Governor Shoup to make the call for an extra session before the end of June so Colorado, which was the second state of the Union to grant suffrage to women, shall be the first of the Western states to ratify the federal amendment. The governor has agreed to make an answer to their request this week. The cost of an extra session of the legislature to ratify the federal amendment will be below $2,500. A number of the legislators have agreed to forego their mileage in order to prove their confidence in the woman voter and if others will follow suit the expense of the session will be further reduced.

In their call upon Governor Shoup the committee from the woman's organizations agreed to furnish the clerical force and, if necessary, to supply the sergeant-at-arms. One woman, a former member of the legislature, offered to serve as page during the session.

"Colorado must lead the West, not follow," is the slogan of the Denver ratification committee, and if the women of the counties will take a hint from the women of El Paso and Denver counties and organize to impress the governor with the need of immediate action, they will serve the women of the nation and the cause of human freedom.—Denver Post, June 15, 1919.

Georgia Not A Unit Against Ratification

THE closeness of the vote in the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments on the woman suffrage resolution should serve to place the state—the nation, indeed—upon notice that the Legislature of Georgia is by no means a unit in its determination to kill ratification, as has been claimed by so many of the opponents of the measure.

As a matter of fact, if calmness and reason shall prevail, it is not at all impossible that the ratification hosts may win, and thus place Georgia in the honorable ranks of states willing to do exact and precise justice to its women.

Not only is that the right thing to do, but inasmuch as woman suffrage is inevitable, ratification certainly would seem the politic thing to do.

The Republicans have the best of the Democrats on the question of which party gave initial help to this great cause, and it is sure to be a big issue in the next Presidential campaign.

Senator Harris has pointed out as much—and he not only is a senator of the United States, but a native Georgian and a Southerner to his heart's center.

If Georgia would ratify this measure, it would go far toward lifting the odium of unfriendliness from the shoulders of the Democrats, and thus serve a fine purpose in 1920.

Former Governor Joseph M. Brown, a Democrat of Democrats, and certainly bound by ties of tradition to the best there is in the South, urges caution in considering this measure and hesitancy in killing ratification without due consideration.—Atlanta Georgian, July 8, 1919.

Suffrage Through At Last?

WOMAN suffrage through Congress at last? One must rub one's eyes not to believe oneself dreaming. To the shades of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Lucy Stone, how incredible it must seem! When the amendment which bears Miss Anthony's name—whether justly or otherwise—was first proposed, it seemed about as practical as baying the moon. It took a very brave legislator then to admit that he favored suffrage at all; but to find any one who would commit himself to such a delusion as the plan for Congressional action—that was hardly possible. But the impossible is here, and loud and long be the rejoicing. There was most encouraging rivalry to see which state legislature should be the first to ratify the national action, Wisconsin carrying off the honor by all but unanimous vote. Who can be without cheer when amid all the existing bitterness and hatreds, the class rivalries, and all the evidences of widespread reaction, this great reform becomes an inevitability? Only those who expect too much reorganization too quickly, or who are wedded to the wrong methods of procuring it, such as physical force, have reason for downheartedness—nobody else. All honor to all the women who won the fight, in whatever camp, of whatever faith, for they have bravely carried forward the torch of liberty.—The Nation, June 14, 1919.

Courtesy to Coming Voters

GOVERNOR McKelvie has said that he would call a special session of the legislature to ratify the woman suffrage amendment if that should seem necessary in order to complete the ratification in time for next year's elections. Governor Allen of Kansas is polling his legislature. If two-thirds of the members are favorable to the amendment, he proposes to call a special session to ratify in behalf of Kansas.

Not more than a dozen legislatures will meet, in the ordinary course of events, before January, 1921. If the suffrage amendment is to be made effective in time for next year's elections, some 24 special sessions will have to be called between this time and next spring. It takes 36 ratifying states to adopt the amendment.

Only one thing could produce enough special sessions to make ratification complete before the legislative sessions of 1921. It would be a graceful act of courtesy to the coming mistresses of our politics to hurry through their amendment so as not to delay for four years their participation in a presidential election. But there is the countervailing fact that about half the women of the country have presidential suffrage by state action already. The one thing really likely to hurry the amendment through is political competition.

Now that the women are sure of their votes in a short time, the political parties must vie in efforts to prove their delight with the change. The best either party could do in 1916 was to approve suffrage by state action. Both must now whoop it up for national suffrage. They must show themselves anxious on that point. If Republican Governor Allen and his Republican legislature have a special session to hurry up the women's votes, somewhere a Democratic governor and legislature must show equal zeal.

Combinations in restraint of competition between party machines are not unknown. There appeared to be such combination in the Senate the other day. But in this woman suffrage matter no gentlemen's agreement is possible or likely. If the politicians of the several states get into a race for the favor of the prospective women voters, the necessary two dozen special sessions may materialize.—The Nebraskan State Journal, June 14, 1919.

Ratifying in Maryland

Continued from Page 8

why did we go to war?" I asked. "To get Democracy," he answered. "Exactly," I said, "And President Wilson said that Democracy was 'the right of all those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government.'" "Now look here, Missie," said my friend, "I believe women are superior beings to men, and if they were to vote, they'd have to be equals. Now look at this hay stack. You could no more pitch hay than——." "Will you lend me your fork?" I asked. I stuck in the fork, gave it the peculiar little twist, then the little flop, squared my shoulder and up it went on the wagon. Three times. "Well, I'll be jiggered," laughed the legislator, "labor is scarce and now I'll know where to look for help when I need it!" "Yes," said I, "And we have come to you for help. We need your vote."

On to the next, we climbed into the machine and sped away.

And so it runs. Sometimes, we strike an obstinate anti who will not even listen to what we have to say, even though I have travelled weary miles in trains and on foot to find him. Sometimes we have to put up at a funny little village hotel because an inconsiderate legislator has gone out of town for a day. Sometimes they are cordial, and offer all sorts of help. Sometimes the road lies through beautiful country, occasionally in hot, stuffy little towns. At fastest, it is slow work. Why do legislators live so far apart and in such inaccessible places? And generally so very far from anything to eat! Some evenings as it begins to grow dark, I am keenly aware that I have had nothing to eat since breakfast. But that is part of the game, and after all what does it matter when I can write to Headquarters before I fall into bed, "We can add the following names of legislators to the list of pledged, and all of them have offered to waive their pay." So far only one has refused to waive pay.

So, with a big majority in both houses pledged to vote for the measure, there remains nothing but the calling of the special session. This, it is up to Governor Harrington to do at once.

And this, according to the following answer to Attorney-General Palmer's letter, he still refuses to do. Yet the Governor must surely yet see the light, as he knows that there IS no question of defeat if a special session is called to ratify.

The poll which has been so carefully and accurately drawn up demonstrates that fact most convincingly, and we are going to keep right on working until Governor Harrington sees it that way!

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"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Annapolis, Maryland
July 15, 1919.

"Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer,
Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Sir:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant in reference to the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. Our Legislature meets the first of January next which will be in full time for action so that the women can take part in the election of 1920. I cannot see how this amendment can possibly be ratified in time for this year's election, and as our Legislature meets in full time for next year, it does not appear to me to be the right thing to call a special session, especially when the Legislature of 1918 was not elected with the question of this amendment before the people. Besides, to my mind it is extremely doubtful whether or not the amendment could be put through a special session this fall, as very powerful leaders of both sides, both Democrats and Republicans, are opposed to the amendment. Therefore, I do not deem it wise at this time to call an extra session, with the extra cost, when it looks like a doubtful outcome, and the Legislature of 1920 will meet in full time to decide the issue.

"With high regard, I am,

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "Emerson C. Harrington."

Comments

Who Put Suffrage Through?

THE congressional politicians are already disputing over the credit to be awarded the political parties for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. This is a Republican Congress; a Republican Congress passes the suffrage amendment which a Democratic President is not even called upon to sign; hence, women will owe the suffrage to the Republican Party. That is one form the partisan claims will assume. The Democrats, on the other hand, will point to the President's advocacy of it for at least two years and assert that made the federal amendment possible.

When they get the ballot, however, the women of the United States will know whom to thank. The politicians and leaders of no political party will have much claim upon their gratitude. The credit will belong to the women, who from the time of Susan B. Anthony to the present day, labored unceasingly and stout-heartedly for the political emancipation of their sex.—Springfield Republican, May 23, 1919.

Treasurer's Report

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Membership fees	.75
Total collected by National Headquartrs July 11, through July 17	249.25
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	440,872.83
Total collected by National Headquarters through July 17, 1919	441,122.08

Contributions to State Headquarters:

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Mrs. E. P. Burch	5.00
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Mrs. Harry A. Barnes	10.00
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Mr. Theo. Goodwin	1.00
Mr. Henry Drake	10.00
Mr. S. R. Child	10.00
Mrs. Marian Grimshaw	25.00
Mrs. Clara K. Fuller	15.00
Collection at luncheon	10.75
Miss Mary A. Fulton	1.25
Miss Alice A. Henry	1.00
Mr. Amos Deinard	1.00
Mrs. A. H. Bright	5.00
Mrs. Grace Keller	10.00
Mrs. O'Dell	5.00
Total	383.50
Pennsylvania Branch:	
Miss Marie A. Depue	1.00
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Miss L. L. Dock	10.00
Mrs. H. J. Cadbury	1.00
Miss Clara E. Lare	5.00
Mrs. Ralph B. Clayberger	5.00
Miss Carrie Standemeyer	10.00
Miss Margaret Blackfan	2.00
Mrs. Oswald Chew	5.00
Dr. Ellen C. Potter	10.00
Mrs. Rosena Truscott	5.00
Mrs. J. D. Copperfield	5.00
Mrs. W. M. Melick	4.00
Mr. Harry Baker, collected	10.00
Mrs. Maxwell Chapman	2.00
Mrs. A. R. Harmon	9.50
Miss Mary E. Bakewell	25.00
Miss Ella Riegel	225.00
Total	1,313.08
Total collected by branches	1,781.23
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	88,732.18
Total collected by branches through July 17, 1919	90,513.41
Grand Total	$531,386.24
Deduction:	
Transferred from branch headquarters to National Headquarters	5,757.00
Grand Net Total	$525,629.24

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